

ROOSEVELT OUT FOR HARD FIGHT, HE TELLS AIDS

**Declares to Progressives
He Will Oppose Foes
with All Vigor.**

**PLANS TO WAGE WAR
ON PENROSE FIRST**

**Colonel Outlines Campaign
—Calls on President and
Inspects Trophies.**

**EXPLORER FORMALLY
PUTS RIVER ON MAP**

**Describes His Recent Discovery
of Duvida to Big Wash-
ington Audience.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 26.—At the close of a busy day, much of which was devoted to plans for his party's future, Colonel Roosevelt, shortly before midnight, gathered the Progressives in Congress about him at headquarters in the Munsey Building and sounded the battle cry for the approaching campaign.

His political purposes of Colonel Roosevelt's visit were summarized in the following statement made at the outset of the Progressive conference: "I am not going to have an interview, but I have a statement I want to make to the press. I came here primarily to attend the affair of the National Geographic Society, and, secondarily, I wanted to see the Progressive Senators and Representatives in Congress, because I feel that a great debt of gratitude is owing to them for what they have done and the way they have borne themselves under trying circumstances.

"Men who face a crisis are either overwhelmed or else grow in stature for having faced it. You men have faced a real crisis. You have been tried as no other body of men in either house has been tried for sixty years—I mean since the first men who championed the principles that Abraham Lincoln championed in Congress. You have been exposed to every form of attack from both sides, and have borne yourselves so as to force the respect of your enemies. I speak from my heart when I say that my original feelings of indignant sympathy for you have changed. I now feel admiration, respect and a small degree of envy. I am greatly obligated to you.

"Of course, I shall take my part in the campaign this year. I shall have to explain several times a day that it is quite impossible for me to be at forty or fifty places at once. I have been asked by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Pinchot to open the campaign in Pennsylvania at the second Progressive conference on June 30, and I am going to do it. I have written Governor Johnson that if my presence is desired in California—a state to which we owe much—of course I will go there to fight for the ticket.

"I shall do all that I possibly can, but must ask you to remember that it is physically impossible for me to make more than a certain number of speeches. I want to distribute them around the country and make them where they will cover as much territory as possible. Again I want to say that all of us on our side appreciate to the full extent the gallant fight you have made here in Congress."

The representative of a Philadelphia newspaper asked Colonel Roosevelt at the conclusion of his brief address to the assembled newspapermen if he would fight Penrose. The question seemed to nettles the colonel, who re-

Continued on page 3, column 8

This Morning's News.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.	
Mediators at Agreement Point.....	1
Silliman Reaches Vera Cruz.....	1
Rebels Oppose Peace Plan.....	2
Mence for Huerta's Force.....	2
LOCAL.	
Ingersoll's Favorite Niece Elopes.....	1
Threats to Bare Hyde Home Secrets.....	1
Barnes Mum on Plans.....	3
Tells Story of Borrowed Baby.....	4
Wrights Thwart Pegoud Flight.....	5
May Accuse Becker Witnesses.....	5
Dainty Duels No Bar Here.....	9
Danish Explorer to Take Mail North.....	9
Veterland Rams Barges.....	9
Hears Her Doom, Then Collapses.....	18
Flying Boat Tilted with Indian Rider.....	18
New Subway Route Planned.....	18
GENERAL.	
Record Cited to Refute Mellen.....	1
Revised Plans Hard Campaign.....	1
Roosevelt Describes New River.....	3
Wilson Yields to Labor.....	4
Jacob A. Jills Dead.....	9
FOREIGN.	
Heavy Sentences for Militants.....	5
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Woman's Varied Interests.....	7
Editorial.....	9
Society.....	9
Obituary.....	9
Sports.....	10 and 11
Weather.....	12
Shipping.....	12
Army and Navy.....	13
Financial and Markets.....	13, 14 and 15
Real Estate.....	16
Court Calendars, Police, Fire Dept.....	17

TO SHOOT DERBY HORSE

**Militant Plot Reported for
Great Race at Epsom To-day.**

London, May 27.—"The Daily Express" says to-day that the police have been notified of a plot to shoot Brakespear, King George's entry in the Derby, which is to be run at Epsom Downs to-day.

At a meeting of militant suffragists last night, it is reported, success to the plot was drunk in champagne.

Scotland Yard will have Epsom Downs honeycombed with detectives to-day.

Tattenham Corner, where the woman dashed out from the rails last year, has been barricaded with three high barriers instead of the ordinary single rail. This is the place where the horses always run nearest to the inside rail and thus nearest to the crowd.

Brakespear, by the way, has but small chance of winning the great classic. Kennymore is still favorite at 2 to 1, but Black Jester, at 11 to 1, and Carancho and Carrickfergus, both at 100 to 1, have many backers. Durbar II, a French entry, is fancied at 100 to 1.

J. P. MORGAN OFFER TAKEN

**Folk and Stetson to Meet To-
day in New Haven Case.**

Arrangements for an examination of the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. and personal papers of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, as far as they relate to the New Haven railroad transactions, are to be made here to-day at a conference between Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in its New Haven inquiry, and Francis Lynde Stetson, representing J. P. Morgan & Co.

Such a conference was suggested in a message from the Morgan firm last night in response to a telegram from the commission accepting the offer to submit the books made by J. P. Morgan in his statement on Monday night. A favorable reply being received the conference was arranged.

THIRD WIFE NOW DECIDES TO QUIT

**Mrs. Buchanan, After Being Re-
conciled, Discards Separation
and Seeks Divorce.**

Mrs. Martha V. L. Buchanan again has changed her mind. About four and a half years ago she brought suit for separation against Charles P. Buchanan, yachtman and art collector. Then she became reconciled and discontinued the action.

It was in January that Mrs. Buchanan sued for a separation on the ground of cruelty, abandonment and non-support. She asked \$1,500 a month alimony. Now she has decided that instead of a separation she wants a divorce, and yesterday she filed suit in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Buchanan, whose mother was the Countess de Blinieres, is the third wife of the defendant. Her complaint mentions alleged misconduct on the part of her husband as recent as May 8.

The first Mrs. Buchanan obtained a divorce in 1896, and their three children were awarded to her care.

Within a year and a half of their marriage Mrs. Mignonette Bronner Buchanan, the second wife, got her decree.

A year ago Buchanan filed a petition in bankruptcy in Brooklyn. Later he pleaded the figuring of the income tax as a reason for his delay in paying alimony.

BEE PAN BOTHERS SENATE

**Maryland Farmer Serenades
His Swarm Outside Capitol.**

Washington, May 26.—The rattle of a tin pan wafted into the Senate Chamber to-day and disturbed Senators discussing the Panama tolls question. Outside a Maryland farmer was "trotting" a swarm of bees. The queen had led the workers to the seat of government and settled near the Senate restaurant.

I. W. W. MUST HIRE A HALL

**They Will Fight Tarrytown Bar
on John D. Protest.**

The village of Tarrytown has refused permission to the I. W. W. to hold a mass meeting of protest against J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., there Saturday night on the ground that the agitators have no right to the use of the streets. If they wish to hire a hall the authorities will not stop them.

The request for a permit for the meeting was made by Arthur Caron and Mr. Abbott, of the Free Silence League. Both said that if permission was refused they would hold the meeting anyway and fight for their rights.

FORGETS HUSBAND'S NAME

**"Only Been Married a Week,"
Mrs. Katamachka's Excuse.**

Bride for a week, Mrs. Anna Katamachka could not remember her last name when she appeared before the Court of Special Sessions at Jamaica yesterday to testify in a case.

"Your name?" asked the clerk when the woman took the stand.

"Anna."

"Last name?"

"I can't remember, I have only been married a week."

"Katamachka," prompted Husband Joseph.

The Katamachkas appeared against Michael Comer, a former admirer of the bride, who got twenty days for hitting the bridegroom with a soda bottle at the wedding feast.

INGERSOLL'S NIECE CHAUFFEUR'S BRIDE

**'Phone Reveals Elopement
of Kin to Founder of Big
Watch Concern.**

**GIRL WIFE BACK
AT OYSTER BAY**

**Romance Began with the Young
Woman's Arrival Here for
Musical Career.**

Somebody in the Borough of Manhattan telephoned yesterday to Robert H. Ingersoll, founder and president of the dollar watchmaking concern, who is at his summer home in Oyster Bay.

The maid thought she could take any message for Mr. Ingersoll; the somebody didn't. Mr. Ingersoll took the receiver and heard this:

"Say, Mr. Ingersoll, this may interest you. Your niece, Miss Naomi Clare Noland, is married to Arthur, who used to be your chauffeur."

"W-w-what's that?" Mr. Ingersoll exclaimed, forming a more perfect union between his ear and the receiver.

"I said," the voice repeated, and on it went as before.

"Why, when did all this happen?" asked the watchmaker.

Eloped on May 15.

"On May 15, and that's all I'm going to tell you," and the conversation was closed.

Mr. Ingersoll's talk had drawn Mrs. Ingersoll to his side, and when it ceased the Ingersolls decided to motor at once to this city and gather up the details.

Meanwhile the young woman was taken back to Oyster Bay last evening by her aunt and uncle.

Two years ago Mr. Ingersoll, who has three cars, engaged as chauffeur Arthur Henry Laliberte, then twenty-five years old, and recently come from St. Johnsbury, Vt. Here, to save trouble all around, the chauffeur shortened his name to Liberty.

In town the Ingersolls live at the Aphorh, Broadway and 17th st. Early each May they go to their summer home. When they went in May, 1913, Liberty went with them.

Miss Noland was their favorite niece. She is the eighteen-year-old daughter of Ellis A. Noland, of St. Marie's, Idaho, who is a passenger engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Her mother is a sister of Mrs. Ingersoll. Another sister is Mrs. F. O. Linequist, wife of the Representative in Congress from Michigan.

For the last five years Mrs. Ingersoll has had more than the usual interest in the career of the girl, for she showed remarkable ability in music. Last summer Mrs. Ingersoll decided it was time to take Miss Naomi from the restricted musical center of St. Marie's and bring her here to develop her talent. Wherefore, early last July, the Ingersolls received word that the girl was on her way to Oyster Bay, and would arrive there on a certain day.

Romance with Chauffeur.

Liberty was assigned to drive the automobile to the station to meet the young woman from Idaho. Arthur is no dreamer, and into his mind came no thought of impending romance as the six-cylinder breezed toward the depot. He thought romance had called it a day when his friend "Jack" Geraghty, romped away to Central Village from Newport with Miss Julia French.

But he fooled himself. When he assisted Miss Noland into the machine he convinced himself that he was fathoms deep in love. And from what he told his intimates later, Miss Noland confessed to him that from that day he was the original Robert W. Chambers hero.

Mrs. Ingersoll didn't have any idea; Mr. Ingersoll didn't have any idea—between them they didn't have any idea—that Arthur Henry Laliberte and Miss Naomi Clare Noland were a-wowing going constantly from that time. Whenever the Ingersolls didn't want to use the automobiles themselves, Miss Noland was sized with a strange desire to go forth and view nature's charms from the seat of a car. Arthur, of course, always being at the wheel.

Arthur was regarded as almost as much an Ingersoll as a dollar watch itself, and he was indulged to the full, so in what attentions he paid to Miss Noland he was looked upon as a proxy for the family. Folks around Oyster Bay thought it was a nice, enviable thing for a family to be so fortunate as to select a kindly, polite chauffeur, who went singing about his work and never complaining, no matter how much work he had to do.

On the return of the Ingersolls to this city late last fall Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll resumed their apartment in the Aphorh, Miss Noland—so that she could concentrate on her music—took an apartment in the home of the Misses Kathryn and Susan Bissell, at 447 West End av., and Liberty chose as his residence 153 West 64th st.

After that Arthur never drove Miss Noland unless the Ingersolls were in the party. He saw her frequently—almost every day—but did not call on her at the West End av. house. He did, once or twice, go riding with her in a friend's machine. Mostly, though, he called her on the telephone, and she would meet him at the corner of 82d st. and West End av., and they would go for a stroll along the Drive.

Continued on page 2, column 4

MELLEN AND RECORD SAID TO DISAGREE

**Minutes Show Him Active
in Spending \$11,000,000
for Westchester.**

**EVEN PAID BIG SUMS
WITHOUT CONSENT**

**Folk to Examine J. P. Morgan &
Co.'s Books—Ledyard's Re-
quest to Testify Refused.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 26.—Marked discrepancies between the testimony of Charles S. Mellen on the witness stand and the minutes of the special committee which had in hand the expenditure of \$11,000,000 in the Westchester railroad transaction have been brought to light by a comparison of the records in the case.

If the minutes of the special committee, which are in the possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are correct, Mellen, who professed to have taken his orders from the late John Pierpont Morgan without knowing what the transaction was about, was as familiar with the details of the expenditure of the money as any other member of the special committee.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, asserting that he would waive immunity, asked to-day that he be allowed to controvert Mr. Mellen's testimony, but his offer was refused by Commissioner McChord until the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. have been examined.

Directors, past and present, of the New Haven will be placed on the witness stand when the Interstate Commerce Commission resumes its investigation of the New Haven's affairs on June 3. This was announced late to-day by commission officials, who at the same time made public the names of five additional directors subpoenaed for the inquiry—William Skinner, Henry K. McHarg, Edward Milligan, Alexander Cochrane and D. Newton Barney.

The minutes of the special committee tell the story of the Westchester transaction from the time it was first presented to the board of directors of the road by Mr. Mellen, on September 22, 1906, up to and including the report of the special committee, after it had completed its work, on November 9, 1909. They show that on more than one occasion Mellen had actually paid out money from the New Haven treasury in this transaction without even obtaining the consent of the special committee, although his action was afterward approved by them. One of these payments was for \$2,500,000.

Thorne Wrote to Mellen.

One of the most important documents contained in the minutes, which indicates that Mellen's memory had failed him, is a letter to him from Oakleigh Thorne, who bought these Westchester companies for the New Haven. This letter is dated December 20, 1906, and is signed by Thorne, as president of the Millbrook company. It was presented by Mellen to a meeting of the special committee on January 7, 1907.

On the witness stand Mellen testified that he had been rebuffed by Morgan when he sought information concerning the expenditure of money in the Westchester deal. In Thorne's letter, which is a part of the minutes of the special committee, of which Mellen was a member, the purchases for which the money was used are set forth in detail.

In this letter Mr. Thorne asked Mr. Mellen to provide \$4,199,105.56 by January 9, 1907. Following the reading of the letter Mr. Mellen reported to the committee that he had anticipated the requirements set forth by borrowing on the notes of the company, and that he would be prepared to furnish the money on the date named. His action was confirmed and he was authorized to deposit \$4,200,000 with J. P. Morgan & Co., in Special Account No. 2, to be disbursed by them in connection with the Millbrook matter. Mr. Thorne's letter gives in detail the purchases for which the money was to be used.

"For your information," the letter runs, "we beg to state that we have agreed to purchase all of the bonds and \$14,154,410 of shares, or 70 1/2 per cent of the entire capital stock of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company. The amount to be paid for same to be the amount expended upon and for the acquisition of the properties. We have had the accounts audited by Jones, Caesar, Dickinson, Wilmot & Co., and they certify that \$6,738,398.56 has been expended, which is therefore the amount we will have to pay."

Asks Mellen to Get Money.

"We agreed to purchase from the City and County Contract Company stockholders their stock at cost. This company was the company having the contract to build the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, and we had to purchase it in order to get the railroad securities. We agreed to purchase the stock from the stockholders at the price they paid for it. This account has been certified by the same auditors to be \$727,500."

"We purchased the entire stock and bond issue of the New York & Port Chester Railroad, which has now \$25,000,000 bonds and \$25,000,000 stock authorized for the sum of \$50,000,000."

"We purchased 4,500 shares of the New York Railroad & Development

Continued on page 4, column 8

HOT? SAYS WEATHER MAN, ONLY 89; TO-DAY "WARM"

**Six Degrees Less Temperature Promised After Hesitation
Waltz of Yesterday, When Mercury Broke All
May 26 Records Since 1880.**

Don't worry! Think of Flagstaff, Ariz. They have 4 degrees of frost down there. Or think of the boys at Vera Cruz, where the sun is smiling a blustering 102, with the tantalizing sight of old Orizaba's snow-capped head only fifty miles away!

Besides, the weather man has staked his reputation on a declaration that it would be just warm to-day; much cooler than yesterday; perhaps as much as 5 or even 6 degrees cooler.

But the weather man would not agree that it was hot yesterday. Nothing could induce him to admit that the temperature was what it felt, at least 150. He said the best office thermometer could do was 89 degrees.

Allowances have to be made for the weather man. He sits up on top of the tall Whitehall Building, facing the refreshing breezes blowing in from the ocean. His is the coolest place in the city.

The temperature yesterday did a kind of hesitation waltz, three steps and a pause. During several hours the heat jumped three degrees each hour. It started at 67 at 7 o'clock in the morning. By 8 it was 70, by 9, 73. It jumped to 78 by 10 o'clock, and then hesitated for an hour. But it went to 84 by noon, made it 87 by 1, got to 88 by 2, reached 89 by 3 o'clock, and, according to the Weather Man, got no further.

The humidity was not unusual, 38 per cent; but it was twice as dense as the previous day, and it was this fact that made the heat so oppressive.

When he turned to his records, the Weather Man admitted it was the hottest May 26 he had kept count of except one. In 1880 it was 92 degrees. There were several cases of prostrations, men and women, old and young being affected.

THREATENS TO BARE HYDE HOME SECRETS

**Valet Discharged by Silk
Importer Fights to Keep
Out of Asylum.**

**DEATH ABROAD
CONCEALED, IS HINT**

**Prisoner, in Fear Former Em-
ployer Would Shoot Him, Begs
To Be Protected.**

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Greenwich, Conn., May 26.—Disclosures in the family affairs of Seymour J. Hyde are promised by Joseph Deutch, former valet for the head of the silk importing firm of A. G. Hyde & Co., New York, if an attempt is made to send him to an asylum. Moreover, he has begged the officers not to take him into the presence of Mr. Hyde, threatening that his former employer would shoot him as soon as he entered the door.

The prisoner, who was arrested Sunday in the Hyde grounds and accused of threatening the lives of the former master and mistress, has employed counsel and says he will reveal Hyde family secrets. He made a statement to-day which ran somewhat as follows, the sense being given if not the exact words:

"I am a Hungarian citizen, my father being a man of prominence. He has a wife in Germany, though my birth came about through a love match with a prominent American woman. I am a cousin of Mrs. Hyde. Practically everybody in the Hyde household at the time of my discharge knew of the relationship.

"When I was discharged I demanded to know why. Mr. Hyde threatened to shoot me if I came around. I repeatedly wrote to him demanding to know why he wanted to shoot me on sight, but could get no answer. I came to Greenwich to see some of the servants and get them to be witnesses."

Deutch, who is about forty years old, has a wife in New York. He does not speak English very well, and in an indefinite way to-day hinted that there had been a mysterious death abroad of one of the members of the Hyde family. He took little part in the proceedings in court to-day and readily permitted physicians to examine him. They said he was suffering from paranoia.

Anthony Comstock was one of the witnesses. The prisoner was kept waiting more than an hour in the dock while Mr. Comstock, Judge Ferris, Prosecuting Attorney Brush and Mr. Hyde were closeted. The Vice Society head showed a packet of letters alleged to have been written by the prisoner, and the court decided that they should not be used in evidence after Mr. Hyde had objected.

Mr. Hyde testified that he had discharged his valet six years ago and that ever since he had been making trouble. Many obscene letters, he said, had been received by members of the family and by servants.

AMERICANS AGAIN WARNED

**State Department Thinks Rebel
Territory Not Safe.**

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., May 25.—Americans have again been warned to keep out of rebel territory by the State Department. Consul Marion Letcher, at Chihuahua, has been instructed to notify Americans in Chihuahua to get out of Mexico and remain out for the present.

The warning is a reiteration of warnings previously given, but being ignored by Americans who have property in Chihuahua and can see no reason for abandoning their property where there is apparently no danger in remaining with it.

In the State Department warning Americans are told that in remaining in Mexico they personally assume a risk because of the difficulty in affording them timely and adequate protection.

DETAILS OF PEACE BEGUN

SAYS LAMAR

**No Substantial Disagree-
ment on Points Under
Discussion, He Adds.**

**AMERICAN ENVOY
ISSUES STATEMENT**

**Optimism Notable at Niaga-
ra Falls, Especially
Among Mexicans.**

**EXPECT COMPLETION
OF WORK IN A WEEK**

**Rebels Not Unrepresented in Con-
ference, for Bryan Sees That
Their Side Is Told.**

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 26.—"It is agreed that I can say that we have begun to discuss the details of a plan of pacification, at least a number of them of which we found ourselves in substantial agreement. There are others still under discussion, but as to them there is no substantial disagreement. They are simply still under discussion. We have an appointment to-morrow, when we hope to continue the discussion on the train on the way to Toronto. It would be, of course, improper to disclose those under discussion and those on which we have agreed."

This statement was made by Justice Lamar to-day after a conversation with the mediators lasting more than two hours. In the light of previous developments the statement is highly significant. Furthermore, it is in accordance with the generally optimistic atmosphere which prevails at Niagara Falls and notably among the Mexican delegates.

As has been told in these dispatches, the sole point of importance under discussion relates to the land question, but from certain statements emanating from the Mexican delegates it is evident that they are prepared to meet the President more than half way on this point, and that they will not permit it to become a rock on which the mediation might split.

Language To Be Exact.

There is likely to be considerable discussion of language and terms when it comes to putting these agreements into diplomatic language in paragraphs which ultimately will form the protocol to be submitted to the governments of the United States and Mexico. It is invariably the case in diplomatic negotiations that every word and almost every letter is scrutinized by both parties to the conference and is inspected from every angle, that there may be conveyed no unintended meaning.

And careful work of that character takes time. All concerned, however, believe that mediation will be completed within a week or ten days at most. It is, in fact, estimated that no more than three long sessions of full conference will be required to draft the important document which will embody the findings and agreement of delegates.

One of the points under discussion is the precise form of the provisional government. That it will be composed of representatives of the several elements in Mexico has been agreed. But now arises the question as to whether it shall be a commission or junta, composed of three men, or whether it shall consist of a president and a cabinet, the members of the latter to be vested with full power to pass upon such steps as the government may adopt. Some there are who believe the latter form would be more nearly conform to the constitution of Mexico.

Philippine Government a Type.

The Philippine government has been cited as a type which might be followed. That is, a one-man government in form, the governor general being at the head, but the Assembly, the members of which act as a cabinet and supervise the several divisions or departments of government, has a potent voice in determining policies. In the Philippines the Assembly fulfills the function of Senate in the United States, a step which is not likely to be incorporated in the provisional government of Mexico.

From the fact that the Constitutionalists have been notified that they will not be admitted to the conference the assumption has grown in some quarters that they are not represented in the councils of the mediators and the delegates. That is not entirely correct, for they have a loyal and assiduous champion in the person of Secretary Bryan, who under the supervision of the President controls the work of the American delegates. Therefore, although they are not represented by delegates, their side is brought continually before the mediators by Justice Lamar and Judge Lehmann, and their interests are being amply protected.

Meanings of "Protocol."

Wholly erroneous inferences have been drawn in some quarters on the